

Revolt of Housing Victims Imperialist Plot Near Completion

May Day Rent Strike Threat Among Hundreds of Chicago Tenants Against Landlords

A "rent strike" is the May Day threat of thousands of Chicago's tenants to their grasping landlords if these robbers attempt to raise the rents again.

Over forty organizations have associated in a Tenants' League to protest the crushing rise in rentals since 1918.

They vow they will not move and that they will not sign leases for rents advanced more than 100 per cent during the last six years.

Plan Centralized Organization.

Trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Workers Party and Socialist Party branches, the Jewish Mothers' League, and other organizations are combining in this threat to the apartment monopolists.

The groups are planning a central organization and expect to procure legal aid in their fight. The squeezing landlords will be battled right thru the courts.

Mass Meeting Wednesday.

A mass meeting will be held Wednesday evening, April 30, at Venetian Hall on Douglas Park Boulevard at the corner of Ogden and Kedzie. Plans for the Tenants' League will be completed then and May Day strike tactics discussed.

Mrs. S. Blum, Mrs. N. Tatarsky, and Mrs. L. Levin of the Jewish Mothers' League, are actively working for the blow against the landlords. They claim that 3 and 4-room flats which rented for \$18 a month six years ago, are now \$40 and that the weekly income of most of the families in these flats is \$28 to \$35. If the rents are increased again this May, these families will have to move to poorer places or join the Tenants' League in protest and defense.

Check Up on Evictions.

Cases of eviction are being checked and will be advertised for propaganda purposes. Reports of landlords' evictions will also be recorded and used against them.

About 100,000 families are moving this May in Chicago because of expiring leases. The Northwest side groups want to ward off the excessive expense and inconvenience of changing residence and have formed their Tenants' League. They claim that rents should not be increased this year because of the extensive building of apartments during the last season.

According to J. Ritchie Patterson, in an address before the Women's City Club, coal is no higher, janitor service no higher, labor no higher, and taxes no higher; so landlords have no reason for being rent-hogs and raising rents now.

DAUGHERTY'S CRY OF 'COMMUNIST PLOT' FALLS FLAT

Grafting Harry Still Must Explain Loot

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—This time the announcement by Harry Daugherty that he has full proof of a "hellish conspiracy" of soviet agents to overthrow the government of the United States, has failed to evoke more than a weary smile in Washington.

The first three or four times that this bolshevist menace was discovered by the former attorney-general on the approach of the railroad shop strike and the anthracite coal strike—he was applauded by a large section of the reactionary press. But now that he is out of office, and uses this assertion as a defense of his refusal to permit the senate to inquire into the files of the department of justice, he fails to gain any approval. Even the White House is disappointed that he employed so discredited a booby.

"Where Did You Get That Cash?"

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, one of the "soviet sympathizers" assailed by Daugherty in his Columbus speech, replied: "All his talk of a hellish Communist plot does not answer the question."

DETROIT MACHINISTS VOTE TO SEND DELEGATE TO ST. PAUL, JUNE 17TH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—At a regular meeting of Lodge 82, International Association of Machinists, it was decided to send a delegate to the June 17th convention at St. Paul. The delegate will be elected at the second meeting in May. A committee was appointed to raise funds to defray expenses of delegate.

BIG JEWISH UNION BODY AIDS STRIKE

Garment Victory Seen By I. L. G. W. U. Head

Mobilizing of the funds of the trade union movement of Chicago for the benefit of the striking garment workers begins this evening when strikers' committees start their drive on the unions.

The raising of the big strike fund was authorized by the Chicago Federation of Labor and it has the enthusiastic backing of the Jewish "Gewerkschaft" or United Hebrew Trades, which has between 30 and 40 affiliated local unions in the Chicago district.

Hebrew Trades Help Eagerly.

The "Gewerkschaft" voted unanimously to support the strike at its meeting when Vice President Meyer Perlstein of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union laid the dress-makers' cause before them. Speakers from the Jewish organization will accompany strikers' delegates on the rounds to all of the Gewerkschaft locals and it is expected that thousands of badly needed dollars will be speedily raised for the fight on South Market street.

"We are going to win this strike," Morris Rapoport, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board, enthusiastically told the DAILY WORKER yesterday. With support from the Chicago labor movement and from the International, we can finance the strike right thru the dull season until the Summer rush."

Visiting All Unions.

Anton Johansson, chairman of the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has laid out a schedule of Chicago trade union meetings and it is planned to cover every one of these meetings with speakers from the ranks of the strikers.

Checks for \$10,000 each were received from the cloakmakers' local earlier in the strike and from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—the last union not connected with the Federation of Labor. The drive this week will be for the purpose of coining the sympathetic expressions of Federation unionists into something that will pay strike benefits and legal expenses entailed by the injunction persecution.

The strikers are hopeful that substantial contributions will be made by building trades' locals. Building trades workers have been enjoying higher wages than most trade unionists and it is believed that when committees of girl strikers face them and tell them the dramatic story of the struggle with "sluggers" and police on So. Market street that they will aid generously.

43 Injunction Cases Wednesday.

The injunction cases are coming to a head this week. Next Wednesday 43 cases come before Judge Charles F. Foell in Superior Court. All the evidence has been heard in thirteen of these cases and they are waiting to see whether Foell will follow in the footsteps of Sullivan and inflict jail and fine sentences, or whether he will realize the indignation of the workers at this unconstitutional overriding of their right to walk the streets and dismiss the cases.

So far Foell has been scolding the girls brought before him, declaring that they had no right to picket—

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"The workers' flag is deepest red;
It shrouded off our honored dead;
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold
Their life blood dyed its every fold."



MORE SUPPORT FOR CAR BUILDERS

HOLLAND WILL YIELD SOVIET RECOGNITION TO GET RUSS TRADE

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—Holland will grant de jure recognition to Russia within a short time, it was forecast authoritatively here Thursday. Russia, according to this information, has made recognition by the Dutch government a condition for resumption of commercial relations between the two nations, and Holland has agreed.

Negotiations between Dutch and Russian representatives will be resumed forthwith in Berlin.

SCOTTISH LABOR M.P.'S THREATEN DIRECT ACTION

Roused Over Weak-knee Policy On Evictions

LONDON.—David Kirkwood, one of the Clyde left wing members of the Independent Labor Party, who is as much of a thorn in the side of Ramsay MacDonald as in the anatomy of the British ruling class threw another bombshell into the dove cote of labor imperialists and class collaborationists, when he denounced the government for the provision of its Rents Bill which would place the burden of granting relief to prevent the eviction of tenants on the shoulders of the local authorities.

Kirkwood declared the burden should be a national charge. Continuing he said:

"They are not going to get round about us in this fashion. The time has come for the Labour Party to prove to the tenants, particularly in Scotland, that it is going to be of some use to the people who fear eviction."

"Up to this time the tenants might as well have had the Tories in power." (Opposition laughed, and a Liberal Member: Why?)

"Because they have done nothing!" replied Mr. Kirkwood.

"There were two evictions in my constituency this week," he proceeded, "and I give my word of honor that, if they do not stop evictions, I will put the people back into their houses as I have done before; I will defy the law, and my imprisonment will be a greater menace than my being kept on the floor of the House."

"I don't want to break the law. I want to be law-abiding; but I won't stand for my people being thrown out on the streets."

NEW STRIKES CRIPPLE THE PULLMAN CO.

3 More Departments Join Walkout

The steel cabinet workers in the Pullman Car shops, one of the largest and most important departments in the Pullman plant, will strike with the buckers, fitters, reamers, riveters, and heaters unless their wage demands are accepted by the Pullman officials.

Three hundred men, the entire force of the department, signed the demands presented to the Pullman officials Saturday, that the recent wage cuts be abolished and the old wage scale restored. Many of the brass finishers, wood cabinet makers, and battery repair men also joined the strikers Saturday.

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DAILY WORKER NOW TO BE HAD THRUOUT THE STEEL DISTRICT

Here is good news for the workers thruout the steel district to the south of Chicago and over the line into Indiana.

With this issue THE DAILY WORKER goes on sale on the newsstands in South Chicago, Pullman, Kensington, Calumet and Hegewisch, on the Illinois side, and in Hammond, on the Indiana side of the state line.

In addition to the workers in the steel mills, there are tens of thousands of workers in other industries, in this far-flung industrial district practically all unorganized, especially the workers in the giant plants of the Portland Cement Co. and the various oil companies.

Workers in the above-mentioned cities should help increase the demand for the DAILY WORKER. Get subscribers. Get workers to buy the paper on the newsstands. Spread it everywhere.

THE DAILY WORKER will scatter the seed that will soon result in the building of giant labor unions thruout this whole district.

MINERS SEE PRESIDENT FARRINGTON RIDING IN A SCAB TAXICAB

AUBURN, Ill., April 27.—Altho a bitter battle is raging in Springfield, Ill., between the union taxi cab drivers and those of the Yellow Cab Co. Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Miners union patronizes the scab concern. While driving from their homes in Springfield, to attend the Sub-District convention here, Freeman Thompson and Joe Tumulty, accompanied by five other miners, saw Farrington enter the Yellow Cab in front of his home on South Grand Boulevard.

MINERS ENDORSE AMALGAMATION AND LABOR PARTY

Sub-District No. 4 Meet Supports Howat

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH, Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

AUBURN, ILL., April 27.—As if in one voice, the "ayes" rang out Friday in favor of both amalgamation and the Farmer-Labor Party at the convention of Sub-district 4, Illinois, in session here. Both measures were recommended in President Thompson's report to the convention.

In Vice President Parry's report it contained a brief review of the Kansas situation. A Springfield delegate named McGlenon, who was a Howat supporter before the "marriage" of Lewis and Farrington, arose to oppose the recommendation of Vice President Parry that a special international convention be called.

Antidote for Poison.

McGlenon is an old man whose afflictions are many, and include deafness and a tendency to assimilate all the poison news distributed by Editor Ellis Seales of the Mine Workers' Journal. There was a clamor among the delegates for the first opportunity to show Delegate McGlenon how ignorant he was of the facts in the case.

A delegate named Shymanski used the miners' journal to quote some of Van Bittern's "speech" at the recent District 5 convention at Pittsburgh, Pa. This brought Delegate Jones to his feet, and he spared no words in denouncing those who opposed Howat. He stated that he knew Howat well and that he came from the Southwest field, and that as long as Howat lived

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Morgan Uses \$100,000,000 Loan Club to Force Western Europe to Accept His Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, April 27.—Wall Street is satisfied with the progress being made by J. Pierpont Morgan, in Paris, in forcing the Morgan-Dawes plan upon the nations of the Versailles peace.

The familiar Wall Street-Morgan club, of a loan, in this case \$100,000,000 to Germany to help her fulfill her obligations under the plan, is being used with good effect.

If the big nations of Western Europe refuse to accept the plan then there will be no loan.

But the British, Italians and Belgians have already accepted the plan, while France is still holding out for revision.

Morgan's offer is that American bankers will subscribe half of the proposed 800,000,000 gold marks (\$200,000,000) loan to Germany, if the Dawes scheme is adopted in its entirety, without alterations or political modifications.

Mr. Morgan, in a two hour conference with Louis Barthou, president of the reparations commission, and Sir John Bradbury, British member, assured the reparations officials that an American banking syndicate would subscribe \$100,000,000 to the loan. Promises obtained from London indicate that an English group will take \$75,000,000, leaving the balance of \$25,000,000 to be placed in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and elsewhere.

Warns Against Changing Plan.

These tentative pledges, however, hold good only if the plan immediately becomes operative. Mr. Morgan warned the allied politicians that they must keep their hands off and not shackle the experts' businesslike arrangements with political or military considerations or interfere with the German government's complete sovereignty inside its territory so German industry can be made to produce the greatest possible output and be able to compete favorably in foreign trade.

The sharp contrast in the tenor of the French and British, Belgian and Italian replies indicates the chasm splitting Premier Poincare from the other allies. The French premier's communication is almost as long as the other three combined, and whereas Premiers Theunis and Mussolini agree on the experts' conclusions practically without comment, and while Sir William Tyrrel points out that there are only three points for the allied governments to decide on and transmit to the reparations commission, Premier Poincare insists that the entire reports of the Dawes and McKenna committees, totaling 45,000 words, require rewriting.

The letter of Premier Poincare demands that the reparations commission proceed to revise the whole report.

"The governments await the reparations commission to take a definitive decision, giving the experts' report an executive form, as most of the experts' proposals are written under the form of simple indications, and to complete certain points which the experts left for the commission," he says. "It is only after the reparations commission has defined these points that it will be able to present its final conclusion to the governments."

Poincare then objects that "the governments cannot act usefully until they know exactly what practical results the reparations commission will obtain thru the experts' plans."

Desires to See German Action.

Arguing for a further delay, Premier Poincare continues: "The governments must know what measures the German government has taken for the execution of the decisions of the reparations commission. This decision can be taken only after the reparations commission approves of the projects and laws demanded from Germany."

The French premier then insists that the allied governments must not be considered on the same footing as Germany.

Demands Better Guarantees.

Regarding releasing the French military grip on the Ruhr industry, M. Poincare renews his demand for a larger and surer guarantee than he now holds with the poilus' bayonets in the Rhineland in exchange for Germany.

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MEANS'S DIARY GONE; BURNS FACES GRILL

Loss Aids Crippling of Daugherty Probe

WASHINGTON, April 27.—

The Senate investigating committee's searchlight was turned on the mysterious disappearance of Gaston B. Means' famous collection of "little black books."

Without the "minute by minute" diary and the documents of the former department of justice agent, upon which much of the case against the former attorney general Daugherty has been built, the committee will be seriously hampered and means will be spared, chairman Brookhart said, to recover the missing papers.

Means, himself, was to be the first witness of the day, Senator Wheeler, committee prosecutor, said. After he has related the story of the alleged theft of his documents by a clever ruse by two mysterious strangers claiming to be officials of the Senate, the committee plans to call a Department of Justice agent.

William J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation, may be called.

"CAUTIOUS CAL" IS FACING CRISIS SILENT AS USUAL

Immigration, Bonus Bill, Taxes, Big Action

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Decisions which will have a bearing on his own political fortunes and on the nation's economic and political future, will shortly confront President Coolidge. Congress is preparing to put before him three pieces of legislation, all of which involve tests for Mr. Coolidge. These are the immigration, tax reduction and bonus bills.

1.—The President is faced with possible loss of support in California and other Pacific coast states should he veto the Japanese exclusion immigration bill. On the other hand, if Mr. Coolidge signs the bill and no other attempt is made by the government to allay Japan's consequent displeasure, ill-feeling between the United States and Japan may follow.

2.—On the soldiers bonus bill, the issue is stability of the nation's finances versus the government's obligations to the soldiers. The secretary of the Treasury Mellon is expected to urge a veto.

3.—The issue involved in the tax bill is regarded as one of insistence upon adoption of the administration tax-program as against tax relief in some degree of different form. Altho the senate finance committee has reported the Mellon program, the measure finally to come from congress is expected to be more nearly the compromise measure passed by the house.

STREET CAR MEN IN PITTSBURGH, PA., TAKE STRIKE VOTE TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27.—A strike vote of the 3,200 motormen and conductors of the Pittsburgh Railways Co. will be taken Monday if the strike vote is favorable the men will go out on May 1st. The traction trust has informed the city council it will not grant the wage increase demanded.

PULLMAN CO. GRIPPED BY 3 NEW STRIKES IN SHOPS

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Still other departments, including the switchmen, declared their intention of joining the walkout, because they know that the Pullman Company will try to extend the recent wage cut to all the departments.

Keep Police Out of Homes.

Alderman Sheldon W. Govier assured the strikers that they would be protected against the lawlessness practiced last week by the hired thugs of the Pullman Company.

Alderman Govier assured John Holmgren, heading the strike, that he will see that no strikers in his ward are molested.

"No police officer has the right to enter the home of any citizen without a warrant," said Alderman Govier to John Holmgren. "If any plain clothes man or uniformed officer tries to break into a striker's home, the striker has the right to resist the entrance of such officer."

Next Move Up to Pullman Co.

John Holmgren told the strikers Saturday that it is up to the officials of the Pullman Company to make the next move in dealing with the strikers. He declared he expected the Pullman officials to start negotiations with the strikers soon.

"They must be spending thousands of dollars every day just for their private police," said Holmgren, who is general vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. "Production in the Pullman shops is at a standstill. The strikers are actively picketing every day and the ads put in the papers for riveters and reamers will do no good. From now on we will see to it that new men hired know there is a strike on. They will not go to work when they are told there is a strike. This strike is costing the Pullman Company hundreds of thousands of dollars."

The Strike Is Spreading.

"The strike is spreading, and before long we will shut down the entire plant."

Holmgren told the strikers they were within their rights in telling the thugs and gunmen of the Pullman Company to get out and get out quick.

The DAILY WORKER is the only newspaper in Chicago that is printing news of the struggle of the Pullman workers to thwart the Pullman Company's attempt to wring immense profits out of the lives of their employees. The strikers decided to picket the employment office hereafter.

Tell Workers to Strike.

Even the police know that the strikers are unable to exist on their low wages. One striker informed the DAILY WORKER that two policemen had asked him for a "lift" into South Chicago in his flivver.

"These cops told us to stick together," said the striker, "and we would win out. They told us it was a dirty shame the way the Pullman Company ground the very life out of the workers."

More and more police are in evidence in and around the Pullman plant. Police automobiles, filled with sergeants who are said to be getting extra pay for trying to scare the strikers, are overrunning the town. Strikers are trying to find out why the city pays out good money from the taxpayers' pockets to have its employees walk around on empty lots.

Like the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER counted almost 100 police in plain clothes men patrolling on foot and riding around in autos, between 103rd and 115th streets, near the Pullman plant. The strikers sold 1,000 copies of the May Day edition of the DAILY WORKER to the men in other departments as they came out of the shops Saturday noon. The paper has made a big hit in Pullman. One worker said: "We all like the paper in here. It prints news you can't get in the regular newspapers."

Nick Synow was selling the DAILY WORKER at the 103rd street end of the plant when he was threatened with arrest and his papers were taken from him by a fat police sergeant, who termed the DAILY WORKER "dirty literature." After an argument with several of the strikers, the cop saw he was getting the worst of it, and walked off, grumbling.

Held May Day Meeting.

Max Salzman will speak to the workers of the Pullman Company on May First, at 8 p. m., in Stanek's Hall, 205 East 115th street, the hall now used by the strikers for their strike meetings. Karl Reeve will act as chairman of the meeting.

ber Trust organ, later taken over into the Hearst chain of papers. Bone is a staunch old-line republican who believes in "development" of Alaska by big interests.

Last Summer the late President Harding visited Alaska and on his return failed to make any protest against the steal of the fishing grounds, to the keen disappointment of Alaskans.

Alaskan Sea Food Killed Harding. Shortly after Harding passed away thru indulgence in a poisoned Alaskan crab—grim reminder of the decomposed salmon which the Salmon Trust sold to the United States troops during the war.

BIG ALASKAN SCANDAL MAY RUIN HOOVER

\$60,000,000 Salmon Gift to Trust Exposed

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce, may be driven from public life like Fall and Denby as the result of the sensational Alaskan salmon fishery expose that is impending.

Charges brought before Senate investigating committees bare the fact that the \$60,000,000 salmon industry of Alaska, which produces the tinned food that all America and the world uses, has been turned over to a set of gigantic corporations dominated by the Alaska Packers Association.

Just Like Teapot Steal.

Hoover's gift of the nation's salmon fisheries to the plunderbund follows Fall and Denby's gift of Teapot Dome and the California naval oil reserve to Doheny and runs side by side with the attempt made by Secretary of War Weeks and General Leonard Wood to give away Philippine resources and Week's effort to turn over Panama Canal zone concessions to New York financial interests.

The political future of Herbert Hoover seems to rest on whether the senate will go ahead with the very evident facts in their possession or whether this titanic steal will be covered over because it hits too close to Wall Street.

Under the regulations of the Department of Commerce, drawn up under the direction of Herbert Hoover, fishing grounds have been taken away from the Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians who have been living off them for thousands of years before the forefathers of the hundred per centers inflicted themselves on America. These fishing grounds were taken away by Mr. Hoover and his predecessors on the plea of "conservation" and were then turned over to the companies affiliated with the Salmon Trust.

Poisoned Soldiers During War.

Among the favored corporations are those that sold more than \$25,000 cans of decomposed salmon to military commissary departments for the use of American soldiers during the war.

No \$100,000 satchel has yet turned up, but the accumulated evidence shows that the Salmon Trust is monopolizing the best salmon streams with the official authorization of the Department of Commerce and that the government of the Territory of Alaska, under Governor Scott Bone, an appointee of Harding, retained by Coolidge, enforces its decision.

Old Friends of Hoover.

Hoover has a long established personal friendship with the Bentley family, which is represented in the Alaska Packers' Association by R. I. Bentley, vice-president, and C. H. Bentley, a director. His intimacy with this family, which is unlawfully benefiting by his executive acts as secretary of the Department of Commerce, is akin to the friendship of Fall and Doheny.

Interlocked directorates bind the constituent companies of the Alaska Salmon Trust to Wall Street. One link is thru Libby, McNeill & Libby, which operates a fleet of salmon ships to Bristol Bay yearly and is interlocked with the Swift Packing Company member of the "Big Five." One of its vice-presidents is E. F. Swift and among its directors are C. H. and C. F. Swift.

The canneries dot the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound north to Alaska. They are especially numerous in the thousands of miles of indented coast in southeast Alaska and again in Bristol Bay, just north of the Aleutian peninsula.

Fishermen and cannery workers go up there in scores of ships every Spring, returning again in the late Summer, the cannery workers go under contract for the season. Conditions are indescribably vile on these ships and in the cannery grounds. Working in silms fourteen hours a day and sleeping in wooden bunks, alive with bugs; eating putrid food; producing canned goods is their lot. Dope peddlers, bootleggers, and gambling sharks abound with company permission.

Especially vicious is the treatment accorded the army of Chinamen and Filipinos. Packed like sardines in the slow sailships northbound, meager quantities of food and water—sometimes only a pint a day—are doled out to them. On the salmon grounds they are under the rule of the gunmen backed up by the patrol navy of the Governor of Alaska.

Labor Agitators Hunted.

The patrol navy of the Governor of Alaska visits salmon grounds to get the local superintendents' reports on "I. W. W.'s" and "agitators" and to make arrests.

Scott Bone, the governor of Alaska, was formerly connected with the old Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, a Lum-

THE ASIATIC GIANT AWAKENS

By JACK ARMITAGE.
(Exclusive to the Daily Worker.)
(Concluded From Saturday)

Yu Pei Fu, the would-be Chinese Mussolini, is the second outstanding figure in present day China. Born in 1873 in the province of Shantung, Yu Pei Fu took his B. A. degree at the age of 21. From his earliest days he was a follower of Marx, and in 1898 he graduated with honors from the Kai Ping Military Academy. After a brief service in the field he again became a military student, entering a military school of which Marshal Tuan Chi Jui was director. From here he was promoted to battalion commander and participated in the campaign in Shansi, Szechuan and Honan. Early in 1916 he became commander of the Sixth Brigade of the Third Division, Chinese Army. When General Tsao Kun (the present President at Peking) was made military governor of Chihli, Yu took his place as commander of the Third Division, taking part in the fight against General Chang Hsun's monarchist movement in the summer of 1917.

Corrupt Peking Politician. A year later we find him in the field against the Southern Constitutionalists. He was successful in recapturing Yochow and Changsha. His return was opposed by Marshal Tuan. The conflict resulted in the downfall of the Anfu political club.

For the better understanding of this three-cornered situation it is necessary to explain that the Peking clique was a coalition of corrupt Peking politicians who illegally retained their seats in the Peking Parliament, as indeed do all the present politicians at Peking. The public became incensed at the action of these political bandits and the Chihli party (who at present control Peking) saw an opportunity to seize the reins of government. Both parties are equally corrupt and equally unconstitutional, so that North China has benefited nothing by the overthrow of the Anfu party, most of whom took refuge in the Japanese legation. It is significant that every corrupt politician in Peking who has been exposed has sought refuge in the Foreign Legation Quarter.

On his return Yu Pei Fu was appointed vice inspecting general of the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. Since then Yu Pei Fu has steadily strengthened his hold over the northern capital, largely, so it is asserted, with the backing of foreign financiers.

China Resents Foreign Exploitation. In this very powerful backing lays his weakness. Any suspicion of foreign exploitation is deeply resented by the Chinese people, who realize that, for any assistance given, the foreign financier will demand his quid pro quo.

The active support being lent this general is illustrated by one incident. I refer to the recent sale of \$5,500,000 worth of arms and munitions by Italy. These were loaded onto trains in the Italian concession, Tientsin, under the supervision of Italian marines. Ostensibly, they were sold to President Tsao Kun, but their destination, and the fact that Yu dictates the policy of the present corrupt Peking government go to show that they were intended for the Chinese Mussolini. It is in the nature of things that the Italian Fascist should lend assistance to the Chinese gentleman of the same ilk. Yu's ambitions are quite evident. For years past he has steadily extended his sphere of influence, and at present he retains a firm grip on the provinces of Honan, Shantung and Chihli, with some support from Hupeh and part of Hunan.

Disobedient Servant. Militarily he is supposed to do the bidding of Peking, but there is abundant evidence to prove that he is far from being an obedient servant. By far the most powerful of the Tsuchus (military governors), he does not hesitate to impose his will upon the central (Peking) government, even in matters which apparently are outside his domain, and many bitter complaints are heard regarding his arrogance of action and demeanor. Yet, in spite of the fact that he is the head of the largest and best organized striking force in China, he is unable to suppress the brigands which infest the provinces of which he is military governor. Here again we see the hand of the foreign financier, who reaps rich profits from the traffic in arms. Among the best customers are the brigands.

A Remarkable Immunity. The Lincheng outrage, with the holding of foreigners to ransom, will be fresh in the minds of most people. It will be remembered that the foreign powers displayed a strange reluctance to act against the brigands. This attitude is also evident with regard to Chinese pirates, who enjoy a most remarkable immunity from attack by the powers.

Disastrous Experiment. The experiment was made of enrolling 5,000 of the marauders, including the bands chief Lao Yang Yen in Yu Pei Fu's army. This experiment ended in disaster, for the old brigand refused to go fighting in Szechuan and again took up his old trade of plundering villages and towns. Some time ago he was captured, his head cut off and his body cut in as many pieces as he had looted towns. On each of the latter was bestowed a piece of the remains. A gruesome and meaningless ceremony, for the robber army still

continues its depredations under the leadership of two of the late chief's principal lieutenants.

Bandits Legal and Illegal. Another of those who were prominent in the Lincheng attack on the Blue Express last May has also come to grief in the person of Brigadier General Sun Mei Yao. Like Lao, he chafed under discipline, and became a source of annoyance to his superiors. One day he was invited to a feast, but before he had time to enter the festal hall he and his bodyguard were shot down. This disposes of two prominent brigand chiefs, but the profession is such a lucrative one that others have stepped forward eagerly to fill their places. Indeed, so strong are the bandits becoming that there seems more than a possibility that they will be able to oust the tuchus.

This might prove a blessing in disguise, for bad and all as the bandits are, their depredations are considerably less than those of the corrupt tuchus who, under the cloak of "law and order," are squeezing the life blood from the workers and peasants.

Reunification By the Sword. But to get back to Yu Pei Fu. In Szechuan he has apparently met his Waterloo. At any rate—in spite of earlier successes—he has received a severe shock, which has to some extent eased the tension for Sun Yat Sen, the Southern Socialist leader, who has been menaced with Yu's forces in the north.

Ample opportunities have been afforded Yu Pei Fu to help in the reunification of China, did he so desire, but to all proposals he has turned a deaf ear, including the blandishments of Sir Robert Ho Tung when he proposed a round table conference of the various military leaders in China.

On each occasion Yu has replied that he believes in the "reunification of China by the sword." He is a typical Fascist, with pipe dreams of himself as the future Chinese Mussolini.

The Manchurian Tiger.

Under fifty years of age, Chang Tso Lin is one of the most virile figures on the Chinese horizon. With no education in his youth, his natural bent has been towards a military career. The Russo-Japanese war found him at the head of a large body of Hunghutze fighting on the side of Japan. At the conclusion of the war he was retained into the Chinese government service, taking part in provincial wars and receiving quick promotion for bravery in the field. Eventually he rose to the command of the 27th Army Division, and in 1911 was appointed military governor of Fengtien. Up to the collapse of ex-President Yuan's monarchist movement in 1916 he was one of his most faithful supporters, but when General Chang Hsun made his coup d'etat in 1917 he assisted in restoring the republic. For this he was appointed inspecting general of the three Eastern Provinces in 1918, and in 1920 he fought along with General Tsao Kun (now President) in the suppression of the Anfu Political Club.

A Military Nutcracker. With the rapid rise to power of Yu Pei Fu at Peking these two militarists became bitter enemies. Nine months ago Chang was prepared to assist Sun Yat Sen to crush Yu Pei Fu, and they undoubtedly had an understanding. It was freely stated that the intention was for Sun to march on Peking from the south in the early spring, while Chang attacked his arch-enemy from the north, with the object, as it were, of squeezing him between the jaws of a military nutcracker.

Since then, however, certain factors intervened which have materially delayed the putting into effect of this military alliance, which bid fair to settle the pretensions of the Chinese Mussolini once and for all.

Russia on the Horizon. Altho Yu's position has been somewhat weakened by his recent check in Szechuan, Chang also finds his hands full, for he has become engaged in a serious dispute with the Soviets regarding certain border questions. Sun Yat Sen has been preoccupied also, for apart from the pressure brought to bear upon him by the foreign powers, he has, as already indicated, had serious internal orders to contend with. Again, his financial position has not been too secure, and without a sufficiency of silver bullets an active campaign in the north would be fraught with serious uncertainty.

An Ever Present Danger. On top of all this is the ever present danger of foreign interference. This has been clearly disclosed in the recent utterances of Sir Edward Pearce at the British Chamber of Commerce meeting in Shanghai on March 11, when he openly advocated an administration of China under foreign experts. While that menace hangs like a dark cloud on the political horizon of China, her internal differences—which to all appearances must be finalized on the battlefield—will remain unsettled.

Two Individuals. It must not be imagined that because Chang was prepared to support Sun that he had become a convert to Socialism. He, like Yu Pei Fu, is a pure individualist and opportunist, and even had Yu been crushed there would still have remained the makings of a pretty squabble between Sun and Chang, tho the argument certainly would have been advanced one stage farther.

Altho Chang, like the other Chinese leaders, hesitates to commence an ac-

tive spring campaign in face of the common danger, he is maintaining his forces in a state of preparedness.

Preparation for War.

Reports from Mukden and south along the Peking-Mukden Railway state that trains are having some difficulty in getting thru, and Chang is beginning to gather what railway stock he can put his hands on.

It is stated that strenuous efforts are being made to furnish Chang's troops with complete and up-to-date minute equipment, and to get them in to first-class discipline.

It is interesting to note in this direction that, having failed to secure stores in Shanhaiwan and Tientsin (mostly held by the Italians), Chang arranged for the purchase of a large supply of other arms which are said to have arrived in a Mexican ship. These arms, according to reliable reports, found their way from what source is not certain—into the Netherlands soon after the armistice of 1918. Arrangements were completed for transporting them to China under the Mexican flag, as Mexico was not a signatory to the arms embargo agreement. The total shipment includes rifles, field guns, machine guns and large supplies of ammunition, the value being estimated at over \$7,000,000 Mex.

Plenty of Silver Bullets.

Financially, Chang Tso Lin is in an extremely strong position, controlling, as he does, the resources of Manchuria, which, in addition to its natural wealth, has had lately a big trade boom. Very little of this wealth has gone to Peking, for Chang has steadily refused to remit any taxes to the central authorities. He, therefore, is well supplied with silver bullets. His course of action must have a big influence on the destiny of the Chinese nation, which, as I have pointed out already, must affect not only the welfare of Eastern workers, but the economic status of the occidental toiler also.

DAUGHERTY JUST DODGE WAR ON GROWING TRUSTS

"D. of J." Shuts Its Eyes To Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Further details of the alleged failure of the Department of Justice to prosecute anti-trust cases were laid before the senate investigating committee by Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Thompson took the stand when the committee revised its pre-arranged plan to start with Gaston B. Means.

Altho Sidney Morris and Company, a Chicago stationery firm, was being forced "out of business" for refusing to abide by an alleged price-fixing agreement of the National Catalogue Commission, Thompson said that the Department of Justice refused to take action in the case.

Thompson said an investigation by the committee was made in 1918-19 into the stationery trade to determine if the anti-trust law had been violated. Evidence in the case was turned over to the Department of Justice in 1920, but it was turned back to the commission by the department three years later with the statement "there was no case," he said.

DAUGHERTY GETS LAUGH FOR HIS RED PLOT WAIL

(Continued on Page Two)

tion as to where he got the \$75,000 in cash, the additional 2000 shares of Wright-Martin Aircraft stock and the other wealth he had laid away after making affidavit in his tax return for 1920 that he owed \$5000 more than his property was worth. If he had proof of that hellish plot, then he was the most incompetent attorney general imaginable.

Senator Wheeler answered the Daugherty speech by saying that the most of the specific statements were false, as to the way in which the senate committee had conducted its investigation, and that the evidence against Daugherty thus far brought the committee was only a drop in the bucket. He finally challenged the Daugherty brothers to permit the senate to read the records of Mal Daugherty's bank, now shielded by an injunction.

"Oiled" Guard Brazening It Out. Anti-administration forces are highly pleased at the outcome of the Daugherty trade. They see in it a plague which will rest upon the shoulders of the Coolidge candidacy, and will deepen the impression made by the testimony before the Brookhart committee—that the "oiled guard" gangsters, having no ground for defense in their encouragement, are going to brazen it out during the presidential campaign.

MINERS ENDORSE MILITANT PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

the 14,000 miners of Kansas would live, fight and die for him.

McGlennon was given the horse laugh when he voted against Howat and the commiffee report.

On reconvening in the afternoon the remainder of Vice President Parry's report was speedily adopted and the convention began considering the report of Secretary-Treasurer Watt. This report, compact in form, was disposed of at once. It contained no itemized report of finances, due to the destruction of record in a fire that razed the building where the office had been located. Watt pointed out that the chief beneficiaries of the existing compensation law in Illinois were the insurance companies of the United States and several European companies.

Delegate Tells of Accident.

Delegate Knudsen of Virden, Ill., described some of the inequities of the law from personal experience. Knudsen fell down a shaft at the Old West mine at Virden. He described grabbing the rope to break his fall, sliding the rope 250 feet, hitting the cage which was stopped in the shaft about 100 feet from the bottom, and then falling the last distance without a rope to slide on. This miner shows visible signs of his accident yet, but in spite of this he did not get justice in the settling of his compensation claim. The mystery is that he is here himself to describe it.

Under report of the resolutions committee a demand for increased pay for mine examiners was discussed. It was pointed out that immediately the agreement was now signed up for three years the convention could do nothing but endorse the spirit of the resolution, and, after defeating a motion to table, this was done.

Another resolution, denouncing the vicious "gang work" system, and the efforts of the operators to discriminate against "undersized" men and in favor of "huskies," was passed by unanimous vote.

McDonald Calls for June 17.

Duncan McDonald, editor of the Illinois Industrial Review, addressed the convention at the close of Friday's session. He was greeted and repeatedly interrupted with applause, especially when he urged participation in the St. Paul convention on June 17, and in the Illinois state conven-

tion, to be held in Peoria on May 28. Besides describing the chaotic conditions that prevail and the causes therefore, he outlined the methods by which the workers can remedy the existing conditions. He deplored the fact that men who claim to be labor leaders should work for men like Small and Eslington.

Co-Operative Burying Favored.

"High cost not only applies to living, but it also affects dying," declared George Wones, delegate from Local 894 of Girard, in his argument for the establishment of co-operative undertaking. Nearly all of the delegates are heartily in favor of the move, for in it they can see protection from the greedy private undertaker, who charges to the full amount of the death benefits received. They decided to leave it to the locals for decision and then have the matter submitted to a referendum vote.

A demand that "we return to the system of negotiating for local conditions by sub-districts" was made in a resolution presented and passed by unanimous vote. The miners here have noted with regret that they had no right to discuss the agreement after the conference at Jacksonville, Fla., handed it over to them.

Thompson and Watt go to St. Paul. President Thompson and Secretary Watt were elected by acclamation to represent Sub-district 1 at the St. Paul convention, June 17. A resolution on old age pensions and one proposing changes in the compensation law were also adopted. A few slight changes in the constitution were made and included a provision to protect the eligibility of members who may be forced to temporarily leave the district or those who thru the closing of mines.

An additional safeguard against corruption in elections was also inserted, and one prohibiting members of the union from giving evidence against a brother in contract and compensation cases.

Springfield, Ill., was selected as the next convention city.

The writer was given the privilege of making the closing address of the convention, during which he described the work of the Progressive Committee, the Workers' Party and also the mission of the DAILY WORKER. Upon request, he reviewed the much talked of Monongahela City, Pa., meeting of 1921, after which he was accorded a rising vote of thanks.

Soviet Measures, Weights Concern French Company

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—The Central Chamber of Weights and Measures is in receipt of news from Paris that a special joint-stock company has been organized with the special object of obtaining and exploiting a concession in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the production of metric measures and weights.

In the organization of this concern there took part some twenty of the biggest French firms manufacturing measuring instruments, two banks, and the international bureau of weights and measures. An authorized representative is leaving for Moscow. In the event of negotiations being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the capital of the company is to be raised to 2,000,000 gold francs.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

MORGAN WIELDS CLUB

(Continued from page 1)

many to exert full sovereignty over all the territory.

"The governments must examine under what conditions the gates now held by France and Belgium can be made the object of fusion or exchange with new invisible guarantees held by all the allies," he says. "But these operations can only take place after Germany effectively puts the plan into execution, when the govern-

ments can determine what guarantees they consider necessary."

Thus, the French reply keeps the problem in a vicious circle. France will not relinquish its hold on the Ruhr until Germany begins paying, whereas the experts and other allies insist that Germany cannot begin paying until France releases the Ruhr economically, and the bankers declare the \$200,000,000 gold marks loan cannot be floated until Germany regains the entire control of its territories.

PHILADELPHIA READERS, NOTICE!

UNITED FRONT

May Day Celebration

Lu Lu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1924
SPLENDID MUSICAL PROGRAM
Freiheit Singing Society Lithuanian Chorus International Orchestra
H. M. Wicks, of Typographical Union, New York, will speak
Prominent Speakers in Other Languages
ADMISSION FREE DOORS OPEN 7 P. M.
Afternoon Celebration at International Bazaar
Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts.

ENUF—SAID

5 Days More to the

Third Anniversary Celebration and Ball

OF THE AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark St.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1924

Doors Open 8 P. M.

Tickets 50c

The Workers Party in Action

DEFEAT OF THE RAILROAD SHOPMEN WEAKENS LABOR IN MINNEAPOLIS

By KARL SKOGLUND.
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—The trade union movement here is in a very weak condition on account of the fact that the State University and Dunwoody Industrial Institute are located here.

In both of these institutions skilled workers are being trained to compete with unskilled workers.

The trade union movement is still weakened and at present is unable to function and give protection to the workers.

The defeat of the railroad shopmen in 1922 has lessened the power of the labor movement until today it is unable to put up a fight should a drive for the open shop be started.

Due to the conditions existing on farms, many farmers moved from the rural districts to the cities and there compete with the city workers for jobs. The Minneapolis Street Railway Company is recruiting these farmers to run the street cars in the Twin Cities for one purpose only, to prevent the street car workers from becoming organized.

Minneapolis as a whole is not a manufacturing city. On the contrary, it is a place where commodities are exchanged through the Northwest. The milling industry is the chief industry here, employing several thousand men. It is run on part time basis, that is, it runs at top speed whenever there are orders, but in the meantime the mills are closed down.

Machine Shops Non-Union. We also have a few machine shops, among them the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, a part of the Steel Trust, run on a strictly open shop basis. This concern is organizing all of the smaller machine shops into a manufacturing association, and has been able, so far, to exclude the metal craftsmen from becoming organized in their respective unions.

Since the convention which organized the Farmer-Labor Federation took place new developments have arisen. The officials of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, together with the reactionaries of different types, have launched an attack on the Farmer-Labor Federation as being a party controlled by Communists. There is no doubt but that the American Federation of Labor officials in Washington have given instructions to the officials in Minnesota to launch this attack for one purpose, namely, to destroy the Farmer-Labor Federation and bring Minnesota back to the policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies".

We also have an element in the Federation whose only interest is to capture the Federation for the Democratic Party, which has been wiped out of existence.

Huge sums of money are being spent by these politicians to enable them to have their candidates elected and by so doing take control of the committees of the Farmer-Labor Party in the state and deliver them over to the capitalist class.

CANNON AND BROWDER TO SPEAK AT T. U. E. L. MEETING

James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will speak at the next monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, Wednesday, April 30, at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. on "May Day and the American Labor Movement".

Coming on the eve of May Day the lecture should prove of extreme interest to every militant worker in Chicago. In Duluth and other cities local Labor bodies are uniting in the celebration of this international day of Labor. The united efforts on this day, the crystallizing unity of Labor on the question of a political party of its own—all these manifestations of today will make of greater interest the lecture of James P. Cannon on the history of May Day and its special significance to the American Labor Movement.

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will also give his monthly resume of the most interesting developments in the field of Labor—a feature of every monthly meeting.

These lectures promise to further establish the popularity of the monthly meetings of Chicago's militants.

ARMENIAN BUREAUS ORDERED TO UNITE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party considered the question of the situation in the Armenian Section of the Workers Party at a meeting held recently. The result of the Boston convention held in February, was the organization of two separate bureaus, one representing the former Armenian Workers Party and the other the Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—S. D. Hunchakist, both of which were recognized as sections of the Workers Party. The former decision of the Central Executive Committee gave these two sections three months' time in which to combine.

Numerous objections to the delay in bringing about unification and the fact that two newspapers are being published—one by each of the respective groups, have reached the Central Executive Committee from the Armenian Branches. In the light of these protests, the Central Executive Committee has decided that the unification must take place immediately. It has sent to each of the two Armenian Bureaus, the following decisions to govern the unification:

1. That the bureau elected by the branches of the former Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—S. D. Hunchakist and the bureau elected by the Armenian Workers Party, both of which are recognized by the Party as sections of the Workers Party shall immediately combine and that the Bureau shall consist of the ten members selected by the Boston convention.

2. The two papers now being published by the respective groups, shall at once be combined and published under the name "THE PROLETARIAT" with the line underneath, "The Combined Banner and Gorkhavor".

3. That THE PROLETARIAT shall be edited in the following manner: (a) The Bureau shall appoint an editor and two associate editors. If the editor is of one group, the two associate editors shall be of the other group.

(b) These three shall constitute the editorial board under whose direction the paper is issued.

4. Should there be a deadlock in the combined bureau of the Armenian Section, over any question, the question shall be referred to the Central Executive Committee of the Party for decision, each group having the right to submit their views of this question.

Unquestionably, the decisive action of the Central Executive Committee will result in creating a better condition in the Armenian Section and creating a basis for building up a strong movement among the Armenian workers in this country.

Milwaukee Will Sing During May Day Festivities

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—A gigantic May Day festival has been planned by the workers of Milwaukee, to culminate in a program in Freie Gemeinde Hall, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, at 8 p. m. Thursday evening May 1.

Earl Browder, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and John Edwards, member of the N. E. C. of the Young Workers League, will be the chief speakers at the evening meeting. They will discuss the significance of May Day to workers, young and old, and the immediate need of class conscious workers in organizing to meet the present national and international issues.

An exceptional musical program will be given during the meeting. The German singing societies and the Freilicht Singing Society will give selections and the Children's Chorus will sing several numbers. The musical part of the evening's entertainment has been arranged by the Young Workers League.

There will be no admission charge, so that every worker should feel free to join this celebration of the great labor holiday.

May Day Meetings In District 8

Chicago. North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presl and John Williamson.

Milwaukee, Wis. Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis. German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis. Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill. Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill. Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill. Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind. Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind. Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind. Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates. The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Monday, April 28, Omaha. Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col. Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer, 8 p. m.

Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City. Unity Hall, 123 South Second, East. Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal. Sunday meeting at Disabled Veterans' Hall, 246 S. Hill street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal. Garden, Pacific Bldg., 8 p. m. Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal. Roof Saturday, May 10, San Francisco. Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash. Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash. Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash. Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont. Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis. Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn. Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Democrats Are Appeased. WASHINGTON, April 27.—After assurances by Chairman Norris that there would be no attempt to prolong hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation pending before the senate agriculture committee, Democrats withdrew objections to an extension of hearings beyond April 29, and also agreed to authorize Norris to issue "blanket" subpoenas.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

DOLL OF TODAY LARGELY WORK OF MERE BABES

Children Are Employed Under Bad Conditions

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SONNEBERG, Germany, April 27.—Few people who buy "made in Germany" dolls for their children know that the doll of today is largely the product of child labor. In the Sonneberg district, famous for its toy dolls, the economic distress of families with children is such that the children must begin to earn bread by working at dolls when happier children are still playing with them.

The children are chiefly employed at making the arms and legs of dolls out of a combination of pasteboard, sawdust, and a glue-like mass containing cement. The vapors and fine particles of dust arising from the process are inhaled by the youngsters, many of whom contract tuberculosis. Then, as the dolls are hung up to dry, the children must inhale the odors, exuding, which are declared by physicians to be highly detrimental to health. The children must usually sleep in these same rooms without previously ventilating so that the drying dolls may not be damaged.

The children are also employed at stuffing so-called rag dolls. For this purpose they are given rags gathered by the head of the family and not disinfected, with every opportunity in the world of contracting disease. The dust and fuzz flying about the room as a result of pulling rags to bits settles in the children's noses and throats.

A number of welfare organizations, including the American Friends, are trying to provide living conditions in Sonneberg which will make further child labor out of the question.

Workers Fight For June 17th In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—Labor leaders in this city are attempting to put the July 4 convention of third party hopefuls before the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul in the minds of union men. The sentiment of the rank and file is favorable to the Twin City meeting, and it is expected that many representatives from the unions will join the coming conference to elect a delegate to the June 17 convention.

A writer in the "Citizen," edited by Max Hayes for the Labor Council, says: "Every local union should not only send delegates, but should insist on demand that a real independent Farmer-Labor party be immediately launched in the state of Ohio."

The emphasis of union leaders here upon July 4 is due to the convening of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and also the meeting of the Farmer-Labor party and the Socialist party on that date in this city.

Workers of Cleveland will have to show that their duties as hosts cannot detract from the importance to them of the St. Paul convention and the formation of a class Farmer-Labor party in Ohio.

Mayor Condemns Police Imported Against Pickets

DOVER, N. H., April 27.—Mayor Waldron has issued a public statement condemning the use of imported police in strike-breaking efforts by the Pacific Mills. The Mayor says:

"The out-of-town officers came here with clubs on their shoulders, as is shown by the fact that machine guns were brought to shoot down the natives. . . . Where union labor is a factor in a municipality it must be recognized and is entitled to constitutional rights and should not be hounded like a pack of wolves, as was done last week."

Nashua and Haverhill police have been hired for strike duty here in Dover. The local police department, acting in behalf of the mill bosses, hired the outside police for supporting their prohibition of picketing.

Bert Emsley and Fred Beal, organizers of the One Big Union conducting the textile strike at the mills, were arrested and convicted early in the month for picketing the residence of the mill superintendent. The headquarters of the O. B. U. are in Lawrence, Mass.

State Guards Scab Mine. BELL COUNTY, Ky., April 27.—Two companies of Kentucky guardsmen have been ordered to proceed "under cover" to the camp of the Liberty Coal and Coke Co., in this county "to suppress labor trouble in the coal field."

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SEES LYNCHING OF WHITE WORKERS IN THE NORTH

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 27.—If the Salvatore Rose case is left unchanged in Toledo, workmen of the north will be lynched as readily as Negro workers of the south, according to the letter received by Mayor Brough from the American Civil Liberties Union headquarters in New York City.

Rose was speaking on a street corner last August when suddenly a mob of uniformed policemen seized him and his pregnant wife and hustled them into a waiting auto. The couple were driven 25 miles out into lonely country and then Rose was almost lynched. A noose was put over his head, as both he and Mrs. Rose have sworn in affidavits, and he was lifted from the ground several times by the police pulling the end of the rope over the limb of a tree. Rose was saved from death by hanging only when one of the mob threatened to expose the participants.

As a result of the shock of kidnapping and the subsequent events, Mrs. Rose's child was still-born. She and her husband were unable, because of their condition, to bring court action at once against the city officials.

The Civil Liberties Union charges the Mayor and other city officials with failure to investigate the case and bring the guilty to justice because the mob was made up of uniformed city police.

Rose had gone to the Mayor just before he was taken by the police and told that he had been threatened. Just because the man is a worker and "radical," the police acted on the notion that he had no civil rights and attempted to make an other blot such as the lynching of Wesley Everett in Everett, Washington, and of Frank Little in Butte, Montana.

MAKE MAY DAY ATTEMPT TO HALT CHILD MURDER

Five Nations Lead U. S. In Care of Babies

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 27.—The campaign of the American Child Health Association to make May Day a child's health day reveals some startling facts about "advanced" America that will not please the 100 percents.

The United States stands behind five other nations in the infant mortality rate. It is behind sixteen other nations which have lower rates of fatality among mothers at childbirth. Even in over-crowded Italy only 5 per cent of the mothers die in childbirth, while this country's rate is 8 per cent.

Backward United States. Eighteen states of the United States do not keep a register of births, so that statistics in this country are far from complete. New Zealand loses fewest of her babies in the first year.

Dental defects amount to 75 per cent of the children. Tuberculosis claims a large per cent; as do various other deficiencies caused by American inattentiveness to the welfare of mother and children.

Because May Day is celebrated out-of-doors by the children of so many communities, the American Child Health Association is making a special effort that day to encourage and increase outdoor life for children, especially in the crowded cities. The association is focussing attention upon the shortcomings of this country in regard to its children.

Soviets Provide for Mothers. Soviet Russia shows more concern for her mothers and children than the United States. Mothers are given special care and exemption from work for eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth. Mothers who work bring their infants to a specially provided nursery where the children are carefully attended to all day. In the United States mothers who work are given no assistance except from the meagerly equipped charity agencies and after their children are born, most of the youngsters must be left in the care of neighbors, older children, or left to run the streets. Some mothers are even forced to lock their children in their rooms during the day.

Contraceptive information is scarcely tolerated here while many European nations make the furtherance of such knowledge, especially among working women, a matter of state concern.

500 CAPMAKERS MAKE DEMANDS; MEETING MONDAY

Unemployment Fund, \$40 Wage, Sought

A May Day strike of Chicago Capmakers, local number five, involving 500 workers is threatened if the bosses do not accede to the demands of the union by April 28th.

Forty-eight weeks' work guaranteed, an unemployment fund and a \$40 minimum wage comprises the union's demands. Granting these modest requirements would bring the capmakers the enormous annual wage of \$1920, not raising them to the class seriously disturbed by income tax calculations.

A strike committee of ten was elected Wednesday night. The committee has already ordered a roll call meeting Monday evening in Crawford Hall, on Roosevelt road, at which meeting there will be reports of the activities of the committee which has been trying to effect advance settlements in certain shops.

The agreement with the Capmakers' Association does not expire until May 15; so that organization has been given an extension of time in which to accept the new conditions laid down by the union workmen. This extension of time is likely to work to the advantage of the union men in effecting quick settlements with non-association shops who cannot face the competition with an organization still holding its workers.

If the Association does not respond favorably by the time their agreement with the union expires the strike proposed will be extended to their shops.

The chairman of the strike committee is Richmond, secretary, Brody. The publicity committee is composed of: Martin, Wright, Brody. The law committee is: Wright, Duffield. The picketing committee is: Wright, (business agent of the union), Mann, Penner, Lipson, Isenberg. The settlement committee is: Wright, Rumac, Rappaport, Buscalovitch.

If it is found necessary to call the May Day strike, the capmaking industry in Chicago will be effectively set back until the bosses settle.

German Workers Put Up Stiff Fight To Save Eight-Hour Day

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Palatinat, Germany, April 27.—For five weeks, 20,000 workers in the aniline industry of this city have been holding out against an attempt of the bosses to abrogate the eight-hour day. Their strike funds have been exhausted; the bosses are showing no signs of meeting the workers even half way; yet the workers and their families continue undaunted.

The workers would perhaps be back at work even now, under the stress of economic necessity, except for the fact that the International Workers' Relief has erected sufficient soup kitchens in Ludwigshafen to make it possible for the striking and locked-out workers to receive sufficient food to keep them from starving.

The workers would perhaps be back at work even now, under the stress of economic necessity, except for the fact that the International Workers' Relief has erected sufficient soup kitchens in Ludwigshafen to make it possible for the striking and locked-out workers to receive sufficient food to keep them from starving.

Miners Must Dig Dirt Gratis For Coal Operators

CARLINSVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The Shopper mine at this place which has been shut down for many months, is preparing to resume operations after a conference between the owners and miners' officials.

It appears that a vote taken on the question of the conditions agreed to, the agreement. This was because, it is alleged, five important conditions, previously enjoyed by the men at this mine, have been forfeited in the settlement. These conditions, won as a result of hard fights, will mean much loss in wages for the miners and increased profit for the operators.

It is said that one of the conditions forfeited is that which pays for the removal of slate and other dirt, and that now much of this work must be done "free gratis."

Furusetth Fights For Foreigners. WASHINGTON, April 27.—Andrew Furusetth of the Seamen believes that he still has a chance to secure a reasonable clause in the immigration bill now in conference of the branches of congress, safeguarding the right of alien seamen to remain in American ports until they can ship at fair wages.

House conferees are Johnson of Washington, Valle of Colorado, Vincent, Sabath and Raker. Senate conferees are Reed of Pennsylvania, Sterling, Keyes, King and Harris.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Short Items From Russia

Georgia Workers Distrust Lying Church Prelates

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—Because the Georgian people have no longer confidence in their church dignitaries, the High Court of Georgia sentenced the guilty Primate Catholicos Ambrosius and four other prelates much more lightly than they would have if the churchmen had been considered dangerous. The Primate Catholicos Ambrosius was given eight years' imprisonment, two members of his council got five years, and two other members received sentences of two years each. Two of the men tried were amnestied and four were acquitted.

The charges against all the men were: high treason; plundering and concealing of the church valuables; the embezzlement of church property, owned by the State; and that in February 1922 the Catholicos Council at Ambrosius' instigation sent a memorandum to the Genoa Conference in which they asked for the intervention of the Western Powers in Georgian affairs. This note contained such fantastic stories about the Soviet order that the workmen of Tiflis were greatly aroused against the prelates. The contents of the note were published in full and brought forth a storm of indignation among Georgian workers.

Russia and Italy Co-operate In Trade And Art

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—A Russo-Italian Chamber of Commerce is being founded in Moscow. The tentative statutes were signed for Italy by the then Italian Charge d'Affaires, Marques Paterno, and Mr. Krasnitsin, the People's Commissary of Foreign Trade for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The object of the Chamber of Commerce is to give all-around assistance to the economic rapprochement between Italy and the Union by promoting trade, industrial and agricultural relations, organizing mixed companies, regulating questions of transport, and so forth.

The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade has accepted the invitation extended to the Union of Soviet Republics to take part in the art exhibitions at Venice (Italy). The Commissariat proposes to send a party of art productions, mainly of handicraft industries, to be sold in Italy.

Soviet Republics Pile Gold Rubles In State's Bank

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—The net profits of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. for the past working year aggregate 15,689,000 gold rubles, of which 9,700,000 gold rubles have been turned over to the Exchequer.

About 15,000,000 gold rubles have been turned over to the Exchequer by March 1st, 1923; as net profits of the enterprises controlled by the People's Supreme Economic Council as well as other departments. The largest share of this sum has been received from State enterprises, controlled by the People's Supreme Economic Council, and, in particular, from the Textile Trust, which gave 5,500,000 gold rubles.

Russia Goes After Persian Trade In Organized Fashion

By Rosta News Agency.

MOSCOW, April 27.—With a view to restore the export of certain specific foodstuffs from Persia into Russia, the State Trade Department has organized buying agencies in all the main markets of Persia. These agencies have already started the purchasing and export of rice, dried fruit and other Persian agricultural produce.

The Board of the State Trade Department has decided to start a general agency at Berlin, which shall control and direct the work of representatives of the State Trade Department in other countries.

Russ Matches for Persian Rice

MOSCOW, April 27.—(Rosta News Service)—The Matchos Manufacturing Syndicate has concluded a contract with a Persian firm for bartering 10,000 cases of match boxes against rice, at the price of 1 case for 4 pounds of rice. The Syndicate is now negotiating the sale of a big order of matches to Persia, and it has also sent samples of matches to Turkey thru the delegation of the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce, which left recently for Constantinople.

American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

ARTICLE V.

The World Banker and Manufacturer.

The World War has given tremendous impetus to the expansion of American industry. America has become the leading industrial, trading and banking nation of the world. Abstractly one might still contend that the United States is a self-sustaining nation. But we are already dependent, if not for our livelihood, at least for our prosperity, on the world market. Our wheat growers look toward Liverpool for the price they are to receive for their produce. The cotton growers of the South, as well as the steel workers of Pittsburgh are closely interwoven with the markets of Europe. The World War has increased the dependence of the United States on the world for the disposal of its surplus.

The tremendous increase of American industrial enterprises since the war can best be seen from the following figures. From 1914 to 1919 the number of establishments in our industries rose from 275,791 to 290,105. At the same time the number of wage earners in these establishments increased from 7,036,247 to 9,096,372. The capital invested in these industries rose from \$22,790,979,937 to \$44,569,593,771, during this period. The value of the products rose from \$246,434,724, to \$82,418,078,773. For instance our iron and steel and their products increased from \$4,281,997,816 to \$7,711,843,201. The value of our crops leaped from \$6,112,000,000 to \$8,133,046,000; animal products \$3,783,000,000 to \$6,513,000,000; manufactures \$9,878,346,000 to \$17,697,000,000.

mineral output increased from \$2,113,300,000 to \$5,697,000,000; forest products \$568,820,000 to \$1,680,900,000.

The national income of the United States has increased from \$33,200,000,000 to \$52,457,000,000 in this period. From 1912 to 1922 the total national wealth of the country increased from \$186,299,664,000 to \$320,909,802,000 or a gain of more than 72 per cent.

Our merchant marine has grown from 5,427,536 tons in 1914 to 17,062,460 in 1922. Ships of American registry carried 45.5 per cent of our foreign trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. In 1913 ships of American registry carried only 11 per cent of our imports and 9 per cent of our exports.

America has become the banker of the world. The Department of Commerce in its annual report has stated that the world required no less than \$4,692,000,000 to pay its current commercial obligation to the United States. Since the armistice November 11, 1918, European loans to the extent of \$1,146,750,000 have been floated in the United States. In war debts alone the allies owe America over \$11,000,000,000. America has more than half the world's gold. In the last calendar year alone the world has imported \$392,715,312 in gold. How rapidly the world's gold has been drifting into the United States can be seen from the latest figures of the Department of Commerce showing that for the 11 months ending November 1923, we imported \$1,608,570,909 worth of gold. For the same period in 1923 we imported \$3,504,500,031. Since the war only four Scan-

davian loans have been placed in London at the total value of \$37,000,000. At the same time there were ten loans placed in dollars in New York at the total value of \$162,000,000.

America has been turned from a debtor nation into a creditor nation. In 1915 the European capitalists held \$2,704,000,000 worth of United States railway stocks and securities. Two years afterwards more than half of these holdings were transferred to American hands. In 1914 more than 1/4 of the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation were held in Europe. Today the proportion is less than one tenth. Because of the great need for credit for their huge borrowings, France and England went over the best of their gilt edge securities during the war. Thru the investment of capital abroad the United States has become the silent partner in the fate of every established order in the world. In 1923 alone American capitalists bought foreign securities to the value of \$410,000,000. Our foreign trade has increased from \$2,250,822 in 1913 to \$7,508,424, imports from \$1,608,570 to \$5,013,295. In 1917 the United States exercised political hegemony. Lord Robert Cecil has compared the position of the United States after the great war with Great Britain after the Napoleonic wars. That comparison is not quite exact; because the British hegemony was even essentially European while that of the United States today is universal, controlling an immense reservoir of raw materials of manufactured products, and of capital, the United States has become an economic centre in connection with which all the world must work and trade.

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Money Oligarchy's Record in Ancient Judea Is Exhumed

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Striking parallels to modern economic cycles are found in the development of capitalism and despotism in ancient Judea, as shown in the book Bible and Labor, by Father Joseph Husslein, S. J., editor of America, and published by Macmillan.

"The long arm of the heartless exploiter of the poor reached to every corner of the land," he says, dealing with the period after the breakdown of the primitive land laws. "Exorbitant profits remained in the hands of unscrupulous middlemen. Great fortunes were accumulated by princes and merchants, while the people sank into the poverty that degrades. Collusion was common between the men in public positions and the oppressors of the poor. Not merely were judges bribed, but the laws themselves were written to accommodate rich clients. False prophets and idolatrous priests brought the power of religion to the support of the moneyed oligarchy. . . . The last stage had been reached into which the great nations have drifted in their turn, a stage of national wealth and national corruption, with excessive riches in the hands of a few and excessive poverty in the hands of the many. The Hebrew nomad, the Hebrew farmer, the Hebrew empire builder, had now at length become the Hebrew proletarian."

Nearly three-fourths of the world's known coal reserves are in North America. More than half of the world's supply is in the United States. Out of the estimated supply of coal produced in the world in 1923, 1,335,000,000 metric tons, 45.5 per cent were produced in the United States. A noted French economist summed up the American view of the American Imperialist power in this fashion, "One fact dominates all others: the rise of the United States to world hegemony. Lord Robert Cecil has compared the position of the United States after the great war with Great Britain after the Napoleonic wars. That comparison is not quite exact; because the British hegemony was even essentially European while that of the United States today is universal, controlling an immense reservoir of raw materials of manufactured products, and of capital, the United States has become an economic centre in connection with which all the world must work and trade."

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

ANTI-CHILD LABOR FIGHT AGAIN BEFORE CONGRESS FOR ACTION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Twice thwarted by decisions of the Supreme court, federal regulations of child labor was to be taken up by the house in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Congress previously passed laws regulating interstate commerce in child labor products and taxing commodities produced by child labor, but in each case the Supreme Court ruled the legislation unconstitutional.

A large majority in the house had declared itself in favor of the resolution when it was brought up, but considerable doubt existed as to whether the majority was sufficient to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Under the special rule granted for consideration six hours debate will be allowed before the vote.

Slogans of Yellow Unions.

BERLIN.—Three slogans will mark the celebration of May 1, the international workers' day, in Germany this year, according to the May day proclamation issued by the General Federation of Trade Unions. These slogans are: "Maintenance and Restoration of the Eight-Hour Day," "Reestablishment of Social Legislation," and "Defense of the Democratic-Republican Constitution."

Poor Man To Pay Rich Man's Family For His Accident

(By The Federated Press)
OAKLAND, Cal., April 27.—What happens when a rich man runs down and kills a poor man? You know the answer—his insurance company settles the matter out of court and the rich man gets off with a fine or a light term in jail. But when Peter Torres, a poor man with a family to support, accidentally caused the death of Antonio D'Avila, wealthy San Leandro banker, Judge Wood ordered him to serve five years on probation, to pay \$265 court costs and his board while in jail awaiting trial, never to drive an automobile in his life again, and to pay \$15 a month to D'Avila's family for 30 months. The slain man's attorney objected that the relatives did not wish to accept the money, but the judge waved him aside and said to Torres: "Altho you are a poor man and D'Avila's family is rich, I want you to make this payment so that you will be reminded each month of your responsibility for the accident."

Jap Labor Seeks Suffrage.
TOKIO.—The worldwide agitation among labor organizations for action on the political field is reflected in the resolution of the Japanese General Federation of Labor to work for universal suffrage. A reactionary military cabinet is blocking the 13th annual convention of the federation.

More May Day Marchers

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Alois Alegrucenti

T. Veccauter

Gustave Demeyer

Louis Dhomas

Georges Leon

Arthur Respaet

Arsene Stevens

Urbain Callebrat

John Vermerlen

Pierre Claus

B. Dechid

Arthur Deleu

Emile Lamalle

Van Overvep

Charles Van Mullen

Charles D. Vich

Guille Dr. Vich

Guille Dr. Bock

Gilbert Vandennecke

Achille Galle

Joseph Hardy

Albert Wornez

Arthur Lorey

Jules Vandennecke

Gustave Maxpuelin

Cyrille Declare

Julien Masquelin

Charley Stealens

Georges Cottens

Emil Valek

Achille Caskin

Arthur Cleags

Victor Huysentrut

Joseph Deleper

Marcel Dohie

Alfred Leman

Max Carrette

Henry Vandker

Paul Engels

Leon Lava

Henry Appel

Henri Boone

Clementine Boone

C. Vesage

A. Deesmuller

C. Despres

Victor H. Fejls

MARENGO, WISC.

Joseph Hill

Walter Sompli

Jaime Mastia

John Mary & Volto Waisanen

Mr. & Mrs. John Kaaraja

Miss Ellen Matta

Matt J. Mattson

Nick Pumala

John Reini

Lila Ofala

Mr. & Mrs. H. Maatta

Steve Turk

Ljude Maronichze

M. Butonack

John D. Mitchell

Nick Diskon

Alex Lindgren

Matt Simoffover

Joe Del

J. Sver

E. C. Rasita

Auserevitz Zaritz

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Kalle Koski

Axel Finnitt

J. Mikki

Wm. Nykanen

Torre Jacobson

Mike Harju

Vilho Pekkala

Antti Hrihtala

Otto Katalinen

Ilmar Aunio

August Murto

August Niemi

Chas. Laine

Matt Laine

Hilma Kolvola

R. Leikas

Walter Fors

Peter Schvonen

Matt Nenonen

Laimi Eli Simpson

Adolf Hannula

Robert Tuomi

J. Hallikka

Frank Benhe

Walno Lehto

HAZARDVILLE, CONN.

Eda and Everett Luota

OWEN, WIS.

M. O. Kangas

Henry Cast

WILTON, N. D.

Anton Nelson

Frank Erickson

JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Albert Schuetler

Henry Murray

Albert Gould

Chas. Branson

Mrtin R. Merrisey

MADISON, ILL.

Peter Elieff

M. B. Markoff

Steve Ulrich

Blagoy Inshieff

W. Dimitroff

Ella Kristoff

Steve Doneff

L. Takeff

S. Pirovsky

M. A. Stroyoff

George Kneff

Anton Mihailoff

Asen Kolchakeff

John Kolchakeff

John Kolchakeff

George Todoroff

L. Marcovaky

P. Siderff

Ch. Parashkevoff

George Faykoff

S. Tsankoff

George Karalioff

Mive Staraloff

John Klashoff

Sam Pinzoff

St. Dimitroff

NORTH BESSEMER, CONN.

Mike Mikhalich

Nick Lavetin

John Wuelich

Yaff Yalies

Nikola Kartalia

Mike Zutezaha

Sabaturo Deiorio

Ben Napara

Frank Bingula

John Oswald

Tvan Rozanrovic

Mrijak Jakopev

Kleja Vrgcar

Peter Vranesvich

Janke Mikas

Lwaki Bogdan

Marko Vlyovckl

Geo. Minerich

Strenk Stroin

PARIS, ILL.

G. Zorji

Frank Malmic

John Siniric

Frank Tik

Mike Warcut

Anton Mrevlje

Frank Mrak

Frank Gorsa

John Frankone

John Salbego

John Salbego

Mike Naumoff

SAN MATEO

C. L. Person

B. J. Conroy

Nick Butalo

O. E. Aallam

Jack McLeod

Frank Culhinton

R. E. Fitzgerald

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

D. Brody

I. Renyi

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CAL.

Matt Churin

N. G. Nicholas

M. N. Glaya

Chris Dodig

John Pleacas

Nick Primorac

John Ratkovio

Geo Bugunovic

Mrs. Mary Bugunovic

John Knezovich

Mary Jugum

Helen Jugum

COLLINSVILLE, CONN.

William Jardestrom

Anna Jardestrom

Henry Ruska

Helge Ruska

Ida Oja

August Maki

Henry Ahgren and Family

Minnie and Martin Jarvi

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

P. Hecun

F. Younkalski

J. Modzelewski

A. Zaremski

F. Szemantowich

W. Nemec

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Samuel N. Barns

Josephine Pilla

H. Roman

James Badame

Fantine Romeo

Sotessa Emburglo

Tina Masseno

Gertrude Schofield

Max Summergrad

Angela Rossi

Elle Anvergias

Pete Chinnia

Ellias

L. Bank

D. Bank

J. Jusim

Antonino Fotera

John DeBiao

Frank Ferione

CANARD, NEW HAMP.

Eric Carlson

Manfred Anfenan

Gust Cartmon

Algot Hervikson

S. R. A.

Carl A. Fridlund

Ed. Ganson

Ernest Frisland

Gust Allen

Axel Gadistram

Carl Edmar

A. Turnquist

Aug. Jurissa

Gust Johnson

E. B. Andersos

Haimar Larson

Ernest Kenay

Pearson

John Minden

Fred Swanson

Alfred Hartly

Emil R. Johnson

Robert Johnson

Militant Marchers in the DAILY WORKER National May Day Parade

TOLEDO, OHIO

Prover Amador
B. C. Cook
Jake Gottshall
McGoffery
Charles Stephenson
E. Johnson
100 Per Cent Red
A. W. Harvitt
Dennis Friarier
R. D. Munding
Alex Schwarzenfeld
H. R. Bruken
Mikel
N. Beck
H. O. Peterson
Gus Spanoudis
Walter Harris
Wm. Hilkina
Fred Aemmer
Geo. W. Greene
Gust Spanoudis
Mike Nioholu
George Arvany
James Ponnell
Gust. Pappas
Erukli Zapiwitt
James S. Kouvalla
Awen Kornells
Alex Kangas
D. S. Venderlar
Pete Hall
Bill Christler
Paul Kallias
Jim Galtanis
Charlie Manol
Pete Imperis
Spiros Spakianos
Mike Pappas
Gregory Kanakakaka
Friton Niklas
Nic Nicobidis
Emondoli Kalatja
Jim Kirtakilla
Peter Peathas

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Anton Zubavie
Roko Zubovich
Mati Rumora

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

F. Ivan
Tom Lazup
Rose Ivettik
M. Ivom
Paul Puskaroo
S. K. Stevens
Stef Frank
George Erol
M. Hojak
Mrs. George Poturleer
George Ivan
H. X.
Joe Pazer

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

L. Spilwan
M. Owapium
J. Steler
Jo. Lashuk
F. Paulsuk
L. Graben
P. Skusa
Martin Pawloff
Nicola M. Karachoff
George M. Bethkeff
Mancho Petroff
John Roth
Sam Parloff

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

Otto Kallson
K. K. Antonsen

VAN ETEN, NEW YORK

Walter Sironen
Emil Ruhinen
Alfred Wendela
William Wendela

BRONX, NEW YORK

Max Cohen
Morris Sapatkin
Isidor Shiffman

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

B. Suman
Sol. Horwitz
E. Haneger
J. Pleutruvski
James Onward
Michael Velkeya
V. Steinhart
Harry Davis
Hephson Petriahen
Mike Wozni
John Niel
Charles Stollitz
S. Mamell
B. Duba

WEIRTON, W. VA.

Devoloch Arton
Firmica Grasso
Mary Mestovich
G. Fabranick
Sam Fleich
G. Kuatich
G. Vuclish
Luko Rumerac
Luko Sabalish
Margaret Metrevich
John Hlastick
Tony Sargevich
Cival Kowannich
George Palalich
A. Poro
Anton Radakovic
Louis Pastorelek
Geo. Fabymovich
Geo. Derensinevich
Tony Zgalich
Makain Gligera
Jadre Grosse
Mavic Gablanich
Jure Fabyanich

ERIE, PA.

Wilho Laine and family
Ed. Laurila and family
Otto Carlson and family
Arthur Kallonen
Waino Laurila and family
Matti Kilppi
Matti Piestla
Ed. Sandstrom and family
Emil Niemi and family
Erick Enstrom and family
Matti Simppainen and family
Ed. Kilppi and family
A. Alho and family

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lydja and Emil Niskanen
Jenny, Aarne, Margaret and A. Nenonen
Tolve Hanka
J. Liljeborg
Ellen, Elsie, Elina, Mary and T. Tuomela
A. Salo
Alma & Carl Karl
Keljo, Hilma, & J. Doyl
Ida & J. Siljander
Hilda & J. Tahti
Kusti Salo
Vilho Voutila
Theo. P. Watson
Alma & J. Saari
Elma & T. Maki
Alina & A. Kangas
Chas. Kallio
Theo. Watson
Vilho Woutila

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Ester Maszkion
Theodore Trifas
Louis Harlans
Geo. W. Holgat
Louis Leasakos
Wm. J. Bureler
Norman C. Bureler
Beatrice W. Sedgwick

PORTLAND, ORE.

Lambo Mitseff
Vasil Goshoff
J. I. Stancheff
James Ivanoff
John Smith
Dan Alartos
James Valletas
D. S. Buchvaroff
T. Titcoff
M. N. Chongorsky
Evan Panoff
E. Poneff
R. Evanoff
Geo. Todeff
Steve Evanoff
Pete Chistoff
Kosta Dimitroff
K. Koloff
A. Tancoff
Geo. Evanoff
J. Mitcoff
J. Brown
John Gunger
Mary Gunger

RUDYARD, MICH.

John Kistinen
Hilma Maki and Family
Matti Mannila
Wayne Oja
Emil Manty and Family

DIAMONDVILLE, WYO.

Mrs. Wenla Ikola
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mustonen
Mr. and Mrs. G. Ello
Mr. and Mrs. J. Polyola
Mr. and Mrs. J. Maki

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F. A. Hagen
P. J. Hagen
Vilja Evans
F. Hagen
Mark Sulkeroff
G. F. Hagen
Carl Fowler
C. E. Throsh
D. Berman
Wm. Beder
Earl F. Sheek
Carl Olson
F. B. Gauer

WOODWARD, IOWA

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Ily Vranich
Emil Canic
Matti Sualo
Stephan Snajdar
Mike Snoric
Stjepan Vujnovic
Antonia Butarac
Johana Radosevic
N. N. Worker
N. N. Miner
Anton Ausch
S. Sassetti
George Tokmer
John Kutin
Martin Lupon
Marko Blazonen
Thomas Raykough
Mike Mariuek
Mike Vrauc
A. M. Susic

NILES, OHIO

Wm. Metevich
Luka Pata
S. Tieljarec
S. Pinter
A. Dostin

RED GRANITE, WIS.

Wm. Korpela
Alex Kausti
Albin Ralaanen
Victor Litala
V. Helman
Ujas Wilen
O. Grandahl
J. Westopland

NEFFS, OHIO

Heimek Gaeko
Carl Melaun
John Galka
Carl Galka
Robert Kokstein
Robert Kolan
Andy Vdomiak
Can Okuska
Frank Herollila
Frank Sapioph
Frank Steinert
Wett Lucock
Aib. Patjazak
Adolf Pottay
James Paboucek
Anna Paboucek
Fannie Rattay
Edward Paboucek
Mile Cuper
Lew Chermenko
Steve Ojaronok
Chas. Perunko
John Blasko
Jos. Kremasky
Stephen Ojara
Joseph Blasko
Sam Jekely
Ben Zalewski
Andj Sankupa
Mary Sankupa
Frank Micocozanski
Valentine Katjoyat
Frank Shimek
Joe Zolkowski
Frank Schrama
John Chrobak
Pete Sinek

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Talmon Kerlhy
Frank Postally
F. Sevestyk
Wendel Toruk
Stephen Teller
Henry Stoth
Jos. Toll
John Bahez
Charles Gaisal
Andrew Bartoo
Geo. Rusko
S. G. D.
Jim Takica
Steve Revetas
Alex Moldovanzi
Steve Czausz
Pinter Tainos
Steve Gerso
Tarkas Steve
John Kapin
John Bushell
Frank Posotly
P. Frank

LANESVILLE, MASS.

Nestor Hill
Uno I. Santti
Selma M. Santti
Axel W. Jungqvist
John Talvite
Matti Vuori
Valno I. Garlson
John Talvite
Lydia Talvite
Jacob Talvite
Victor Casse Grante
Emil Koski
Matti Piestla
John Laakeo
Urho Santti
Tilina Larson
John Ahola
Geo. Kleimola
B. C. Garlson
Richard O'Brien
John Erkkila
Henry Putaansuu

ARLINGTON, MASS.

Frine
O. Glauman
Pehter
John Samerville
K. A. Kazino
K. Blum
Alberts
Cam.
J. D.
J. B.
E. William
Elaa
Annie Zelma
Friend
T. L.
Aha
John Floraband
Murtur
Lumber Jack
N. W.
E. Oolun
Alex Zander Bojoesko
Paul Salla
Joseph Barieky
Peter Turk
Bertalon
Frank Heri

MAYNARD, MASS.

Fred Mattson
Silvia Jauhainen
Wm. Ahrola
Lauri Grindahl
Frank Mark
Emil Wall

FOUR STATES, W. VA.

Steve Blakovich
Pete Jerkovich
Geo. Jenglich
Vinko Starceovich
Mike Mazetich
Marko Lemayich
Tom Milinkovich
Geo. Svetich
Edna Frkovich
Joelp Lnoevic
Dada Zeno

MANNINGTON, W. VA.

Reino Stapon
Fred Kindberg
Joseph Tournay
H. S. Wade
Tobe Down

ZEIGLER, ILL.

F. Skibinski
Hy Corbushly
John Galka
Steve Radukis
Garper Radovis
Frank Loucar
Stereo Tiljosevic
Stanley Pauraz
Mike Vlastahovichy
Steve Phillips
Blaz Skokchi
Mike Klovianich
M. Pukis
J. Arkanis
Rose Parednia
J. Vainasikos
J. Rasmias
E. Tillindiene
J. Lukosius
K. Gudoltis
J. Tillindiene
F. Sakaviciene
Ig. Gediminas
A. Marasievicius
W. Bieleky
A. Miller
J. Mideilus
D. Origanista
M. Banlans
J. Jonaitis
M. Kisiellus
A. Mondelilus
H. Rublys
A. Kukiellus
L. Losky
J. Brazaitis
J. Janikos
W. Cizausky
W. P. Litch
Paul Petika
Martin Farenask
Joe Zrelch
Steve Car
Mike Susech
Neck Janolich
Mike Brklich
Filip Mesar
Geo. Cerjan
Geo. Mesar
Steve Embream
Geo. Mogarich
Joe Strlor
Mike Buzak
Steve Phillips
Mary Karlovich
Vasi Kurica
F. Meyer
Mayk Yasinka
Pitt Vocak
Brenk Vocok
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Greetings! Steel Workers!

This is the first time that the DAILY WORKER has really had an opportunity to send its greetings to the steel workers in the far-flung industrial district that stretches away to the south of Chicago and over into the State of Indiana.

We are able to send you greetings, steel workers, thru the fact that the rebellion of labor at the huge plant of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, has created a great demand for the DAILY WORKER, all along the furnace-blazing southern shores of Lake Michigan. Therefore, just as a starter, the DAILY WORKER is now on sale on the news stands of South Chicago and Pullman, of Kensington and Calumet, of Hegewisch and Hammond.

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper that is giving the news of the spontaneous and growing walkouts of the workers in Pullman and Hegewisch. The whole bosses' press is silent except for the paid advertisements of the panic-stricken employers, calling for strikebreakers. These "ads" are being carried conspicuously by the subsidized sheets of the "open shoppers," the Tribune and the Daily News.

The DAILY WORKER is being hailed as an emancipator by the workers on strike in the steel belt; just as it has been considered by the striking garment workers in Chicago, as their valiant champion. The Pullman strikers get large bundles of it and dispose of hundreds of copies among the workers who still remain on their jobs. This is the only means of publicity they have for their struggle. And it is the first time they have had this daily method of communication.

There is no need now for the workers in South Chicago, Hammond, Calumet and Kensington, not knowing what is going on in Pullman and Hegewisch. Every day they can get the news of the latest developments of interest to themselves. And they can get it off the news stands in their own town. They can get it off the newsstands in their own town.

This is a new weapon, a new power, at the disposal of the tens of thousands of workers in this unorganized industrial area. We know that the workers will take full advantage of it. Thousands of workers reading the DAILY WORKER, from South Chicago, all the way down to Hammond, Indiana, will mean the beginning of a new era, the beginning of an epoch of organization of labor in this almost untouched non-union territory.

Workers of South Chicago, Pullman, Kensington, Hegewisch, Calumet and Hammond! Again the DAILY WORKER greets you! All together and forward for greater victories for the whole working class!

Hoover Also Hooked

Herbert Hoover appears a little late upon the stage where is presented "Washington Scandals of 1924," but it is no small part that has been assigned him. Supposedly buried in the department of commerce Hoover has been neglected by all but the Communist and left-wing press; his use of American famine relief funds for subsidies to the counter-revolutionary army of Judenitch has aroused no great indignation among the middle class elements prosecuting the Teapot Dome and Daugherty investigations but now Hoover is found to be closely connected with wholesale theft of the fabulously rich salmon fishing rights in Alaska. These preserves appear to have been given outright to the Alaska Packers Association—a name that carries in Alaska all of the odious significance that attaches Standard Oil in the states.

Hoover has been engaged, as secretary of the department of commerce, in giving first aid to the enterprising American babbity who with his sympathetic assistance, have been acquiring such profit-making fields as were easy to grab and as yet unassimilated. Hoover has been carrying out the pledges made during the Harding campaign and has been giving away, in conformity with the program of a "businessman government," sundry valuable natural resources.

The Alaska salmon fishing fields exceed beyond calculation the wealth of the naval oil reserves that were given to Doheny and Sinclair. Their wealth is inexhaustible and consists of a food supply that has become a staple diet of millions.

The Alaska Packing Association is an employer of slave labor—its contract system means just this. It fosters the lowest forms of vice and takes profit from them; for years its activities during the salmon season have been a scandal but have been given publicity only in labor and radical papers. Herbert Hoover has been the petted darling of the liberals; his efficiency has been lauded to the

skies and he was popularly supposed to have been above the sordid political struggle.

He is an expert on food supplies and now seems to have turned that knowledge to good account—in the interest of one of the most vicious corporations that exploit the American workers.

One by one the idols fall. Against their will the American masses are being shown by brutal facts that every agency of the national government is merely an adjunct of the profit-making machinery of privately owned industry or an instrument of oppression for use against resentful and disillusioned workers.

Hoover as an aid to counter-revolution in Hungary and Russia perhaps was a little too far removed from the American class struggle for the full importance to be understood by the American masses; but Hoover as the protector of the notorious Alaska Packers Association is something that can be easily grasped.

The exposure of Hoover helps some in the process of disillusionment that is taking place so rapidly and that is giving the American workers and farmers a clearer insight into the purposes and processes of American capitalist government than they have ever had before.

Before and After

Len Small, gloating over his recent re-nomination as governor of Illinois in the republican primaries, and proud of his control of the republican party machine, last week graciously allowed his "labor official" following to have an anti-injunction plank inserted in his republican platform.

But hardly 24 hours had passed after the adjournment of the harmony state republican convention, when Circuit Judge E. S. Smith issued an injunction against union men, ordering them not to picket the seab moving picture shows of Springfield, the convention city.

The voice of Len Small and his political henchmen have not been raised against this injunction issued within view of the state house itself. Judge Smith issued the injunction against the whole of organized labor in Springfield, and then set the hearing on it two weeks hence, during which time pickets will not be allowed to let the public know that a strike is on. And during that time the strike can be broken.

The anti-injunction plank is a good one, no doubt, for Len Small to buy the support of reactionary labor officials with it. It is an excellent plank for him to use in walking back into office. But even before re-election this slight pledge to labor is ignored. The only conclusion then possible is that it will be completely discarded after election.

An anti-injunction plank in an old party platform doesn't mean anything. It will only have value as the rallying cry of a class Farmer-Labor Party.

"Abolition of the Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes," is one of the slogans of the Farmer-Labor Convention called to assemble at Peoria, Ill., May 18th. All labor interested in a real fight to abolish injunctions will quit the old parties and join the united front of Illinois labor that will be created at Peoria next month.

Bed-Time Stories, Maybe

Harry M. Daugherty, the former labor-baiting head of the department of justice, threw a boomerang when he charged that it was the long arm of Moscow that forced his expulsion from Coolidge's strike-breaking cabinet.

From the Chicago Daily News to the Wall Street (N. Y.) Journal, the bosses' press groans under the terrific blow dealt their anti-Soviet propaganda by the silly alibi of the pal of the world's greatest sleuth, William J. Burns.

The Wall Street Journal states the situation when it wails that, "The 'red' plea of Daugherty hasn't helped his case." And it will help make the "red" hysteria stuff of the employers' press pretty sterile matter in the future.

Daugherty was just another pea in the same capitalist pod, like his predecessor, J. Mitchell Palmer, of the Wilson regime, and Mr. Burns, whose "red plot" exposures have shown big on the front page of the daily press, without resulting, however, in a single arrest or prosecution. We suggest that the anti-Bolshevik fiction of Daugherty, Palmer, Burns and the rest, be hereafter published as bed-time stories. But we doubt if even children can any longer be frightened by them.

Keep an Eye on China

Washington and Western European imperialism is getting ready to launch a new attack on China. There can be only one reason. China is getting ready to recognize and open trade relations with Soviet Russia, even against the interference of dollar diplomacy at Paris and Washington.

The old war cry against China, "hostility toward foreigners," is again being used. But we find that "the most daring outrage" reported in a Peking dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, April 26, is an alleged robbery committed against six junks of the Standard Oil Co. In support of John D. Rockefeller's oriental oil fleet, the United States government landed marines from the U. S. S. Monocacy, in a preliminary effort to impress the natives with the importance of submission to American gold.

No doubt, if the natives of China are not as obedient to Rockefeller, as the people of the United States, then American troops, American battleships, submarines and airplanes will be sent across the Pacific to teach them this lesson. But the workers of the United States ought to have something to say about that. And they will.

May Day Greetings

By MATT TENHUNEN.

Half a year ago the revolutionary workers of America only had a slight comprehension of the fact that we need, above all, our own daily newspaper as a weapon in our struggle. That thought changed into activity, altho many among us said that it could not be done.

About four months ago it was decided that the publication of the DAILY WORKER would be commenced on January 13, but still there were many who doubted whether it could be done.

Three months ago the DAILY WORKER commenced to appear, but, as usual for workers' papers, in a rented building, with rented machinery and under temporary agreements. Therefore a heavy burden of rent, interest and profits to carry. And while the element nearest the DAILY WORKER sweated with plans to purchase a building, machinery and fixtures, made drawings and specifications for a home and press of its own for the DAILY WORKER, there still were many among us who thought it could not be done.

Now the DAILY WORKER has been established, it has its own up-to-date building and printing machinery, all paid for. Are there still comrades who can say that it cannot be done?

I know that the DAILY WORKER has the best, the most up-to-date and modern building, printing machinery and fixtures that any one could have secured for the funds that were available for the purpose. I know that with the aid of this printing outfit the DAILY WORKER and other party publications can be issued most economically; but the success of the DAILY WORKER is not benefited alone by its own home and printing plant. The DAILY WORKER was not established for the purpose alone of getting it a new home and press. It was established to guide and develop the class struggle of the workers. The principal progress of the DAILY WORKER will be shown by the wide extent of its subscriptions. Therefore all friends of the DAILY WORKER must obtain subscribers for it!

When we have secured a building, presses and fixtures, when we are sacrificing a great amount of the labor and funds of our party in giving out a paper for 15,000 subscribers, then it can be easily realized that with the same expense we can have the educational influence of our paper reach 25,000, 40,000, why not hundreds of thousands of workers? Indeed, why not?

Many will, of course, again say that it cannot be done.

But it can be done if the membership of our party and the friends of the DAILY WORKER spend a half of the time in circulating the paper that they have spent in the past in carrying out all kinds of minor affairs, which the paper will carry out in the future. And if the membership of the party will understand the significance of its own paper and how the work can be accomplished thru it.

As a matter of fact not much, as yet, has been done toward circulating the DAILY WORKER. It has, in reality, obtained the circulation it has itself without any special effort or organized work. It is the party's turn to work now. Every member of the party must be something now. Especially in Chicago, toward which every one looks as if it were a Mecca, how much has each one done for the circulation of the paper?

Away with incapability! Principal issues to the front! The circulation of the DAILY WORKER is one of them! The circulation of the DAILY WORKER must be increased, first to 25,000, then to 50,000, and then always upward. Fifty thousand subscribers for the DAILY WORKER in Chicago is not much. When we have that, then workers' dailies must be established, too, in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and the West. Not only one DAILY WORKER in Chicago, with 50,000 or 100,000 subscribers, but a DAILY WORKER of its own for every large industrial center, with tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of readers! This alone will lead us to victory! And all of this is possible within a few years with good, intelligent, earnest effort! But it requires the work of all of us. As a beginning let each one of us secure a few new subscribers for the DAILY WORKER!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.



The Poor Fish says he is tired of hearing about the death of workers in industry; the capitalists risk their money and the workers risk their lives and it's a fair proposition.

Thirty-Five Years (1889-1914)

By CHARLES RAPPAPORT

Thirty-five years! I had the good fortune to take part in the first Congress of the second International at Paris, where the transfer from America to Europe of the celebration of the first of May was voted on. As always, those who proposed it could not have foreseen all the consequences of the revolution. Some presented it as a holiday of labor. Others looked on it as a pledge of international solidarity, of proletarian brotherhood. Still others did not wish to see in the first of May anything more than an occasion for renewing the memory of according to public authority, by a legal and correct proceeding, the formulation of the workers' demand.

May Day Issue
It is interesting to notice that it was precisely in France, where the Congress took place which introduced May 1, we could take a hand in this paradox. The French Marxists, the Girondists, good theorists and excellent propagandists, but mediocre men of action, typical representatives of the Second International—that is to say, revolutionists in theory and opportunists in practice,—the French Marxists at Paris, to celebrate the First of May by impeccable steps, according to public authority where the program of workers demands was laid down.

In revenge, the revolutionists, those who followed Allemane, one of the militant members of the commune thought that the first of May, not summing up arms, did not have revolutionary value.

The historical truth,—and France itself jeers at both (ideas). The First of May of 1890 witnessed a

bloody fight—a class fight, and not ably at Fourmy, a town of the industrial and proletarian region of the North. The French bourgeoisie fired Lebel guns—then the new thing—on the workers in celebration. This slaughter contributed to the development of class consciousness in France and even to an electoral success of Paul Lafargue, the son-in-law of Karl Marx,—the first Marxist in the French parliament.

For thirty five years the world proletariat has not stopped celebrating the first of May. Useless now to compare one meaning of the proletarian holiday with another. The first of May is a proletarian religion. It is at the same time a workers' holiday, a demonstration of the fight against capital, an act of international solidarity, and of a review of our world forces. The first of May has survived all the proletarian crises. It is celebrating at present its first great victory. A country forty times as big as France is celebrating the first of May in the name of the proletariat in power, by a working class which has abolished Czarism and let us hope for ever—has done away with capitalism. In present day Russia, the first of May enters into his home, into his house, and into his strong-hold.

Proletarians of all countries, look with joy and confidence to Russia. It is the country of hope in a better future, which is no longer a hope, but an accomplished fact.

The proletariat there is celebrating the first of May as a victory over capitalism and the powerful builder of a new world.

Whose turn is it next?

WAR!!

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

We must have war. Down with the Japanese!
Let hatred wake, and murder walk the land.
The yellow dogs must go! Say what you please,
The Teapot Dome we'll settle with the brand.

Up with the flags and let the boy-scouts drill;
Call out the citizens and beat the drum;
Put old Abe's picture on the screen, and thrill
The patriotic hearts of all the dumb.

On to Berlin! Excuse me, Tokio!
Wipe out the yeller heathen—cursed race!
Conscript the husky morons—let us go—
You bet we'll keep Cal Coolidge in his place.

Slay, tar and feather, lynch and jail the reds,
Burn, beat, and murder all the pacifists.
Behind bars with the wobbles, break their heads,
—We'll make a dozen fortunes out of this!

Goose-steal the willing heroes to the fray,
(We ought to lose a million dubs or more),
Down with the japs! Oh, this is candy, say
On to the front! we must—we must have war!

May "Liberator" Is Splendid Combination Of Art And Revolt

From the May-bloom cover, drawn by Hugo Gellert, to the ad for the Bertrand Russell-Scott Nearing debate, the May Liberator offers an array of springtime revolutionary inspirations.

The vigorous May Day Song, by Michael Gold, beginning:
"Follow the drum, follow the drum," and ending:
"Thunder the song, Labor's spring song, at the foe."

is headed with one of Fred Ellis' stirring cartoons. The joyous workers are shown following their red flags and the thumping drum. The only criticism to be made of the drawing is the lack of women workers in the marching crowd, and this is almost unforgivable.

Old May Day and New.
The old May Day and the new, the original Saturnalian celebrations and reversal of the usual order of society and the later demonstrations by workers, are shown to be intimately associated by Robert Minor's careful article on "The Story of May Day." Much new data is added to this fascinating subject and Minor has presented it with appealing simplicity. He leads up to the conclusion of today: "All news is the news of the Revolution—impending."

"We carry Death out of the world, We bring Summer into the world."

Max Bedacht paints a word picture of the brewing political storm in this country. How well he says that "Communists not only interpret and analyze history—their prime object is to make history." And he shows how in the coming crisis the Workers Party of America is going to "make history."

"Dear Government," by Scott Nearing, supplements Bedacht's article with some significant facts and statistics on the cost of government.

The articles on the two most brilliant figures of the international revolutionary movement, Marx and Lenin, help to show these men in their real characters and value. The one concluding "The Life and Work of Lenin," by Karl Radek, reveals how

far the successors of Lenin in all countries must go to have his clear understanding of the revolutionary movement and the intimate contact with workers.

List of Fine Features.
The activities of the United States government (industrial and money lords) in Honduras are recounted by Bertram D. Wolfe. Alexander Bittelman again explains the vicious bills now in Congress, which threaten the lives of the foreign born. Robert Minor's cartoon of Secretary of State Hughes' Japanese "jingoism" and flag-waving to hide the Teapot Dome government from workers is a graphically strong emphasis on the current situation in America.

Floyd Dell concludes his "Literature and the Machine Age," which has found many eager readers, and the book reviews are more interesting than usual in their brief characterizations.

Liberator "fans," young or old, party members or not, will find the May issue well worth their attention.

Immense Russian Workers' Parade To Honor May Day

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—Peaceful demonstrations will mark the May Day festivities in Russia this year. The workers will supplant the Red Army in the chief parades. Hundreds of thousands of workers and their families will gather in a great procession to the improvised wooden shrine in Red square, which houses the body of Nicolai Lenin. The workers will honor their dead leader in their joint manifestations of homage.

The change from a military May Day demonstration is made, according to dispatches, to show the world the tranquil state of the powerful Russian Soviet Republic and its peaceful attitude toward the peoples of other nations.

Senate Whittles Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate began to whittle away on the tax bill, lopping off some of the principal items recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

But even in defending his beloved liquor, Gompers proved himself a champion of law and order. Asked if he said there would be a revolution if the American workingman did not get his beer he replied that he is not in the habit of making intemperate statements. "But you headed a parade which carried placards with the inscription, 'No beer, no work!'" inquired a member of the committee. "The American workers" do not do things that way," said Samuel. Well the American workers can no longer say that they are not led. They are it only 2.75 per cent.

John Fitzpatrick and the local Farmer-Labor Party leaders who "injected" themselves into the Small campaign for the Republican nomination for governor of Illinois, have no ceded in bringing about a United Front between Small, Thompson and their enemies. The hatchets that rival factions hitherto buried in each other's political necks may now be hurled simultaneously into the anathemas of the working class. Fitzpatrick's strategy is urging the workers to go to the polls for Small on primary day, in order to defeat the Chicago Tribune and State's Attorney Crowe, "enemies of labor," which they are, of course, had the result of closing the ranks of labor's enemies and leaving the ranks of labor divided.

William Hale Thompson and Robert E. Crowe, formerly enemies, now agree on the same state supreme court judge, a certain De Young. Is he an "injunction judge"? He is a capitalist judge, and therefore an injunction judge. The labor fakers were denouncing Crowe as an enemy of labor and boasting Small as a friend. Now these two crooks unite when it suits them, leaving the workers with their fingers in their mouths. Did the labor leaders know what they were doing? Perhaps. The Chicago Tribune no longer uses its best cartoonists to draw caricatures of Small, nor does it use its most vulgar editorial writers to pillory him as a public thief. The Daily News has called off its dogs. The fight is over and only the poor betrayed workers are bitten, as usual.

Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, likes Calvin Coolidge. He is as strong and as silent as the Rock of Gibraltar, declared the steel king Yes, as silent and almost as ignorant tho not quite so strong. We never could get that Samson slant on the little lad in the White House. He all ways looks to us like a little boy after taking a pill. The Chicago Tribune believes that Judge Gary should be muzzled and prevented from eulogizing Coolidge, else the voters might think Calvin is actually a friend of Big Business. This should form the basis for a good bedtime story.

Bughouse Fables

TABLE NO. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, labor chieftain and honorary president of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence League, created a sensation here a few days ago when he threatened to lead a revolution if the wet forces succeeded in modifying the provisions of the Volstead act, to allow beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol to be manufactured in the United States. Interest switched from the Daugherty quiz to the little room in which the booze committee was holding its sessions. Starting in a low tone that was almost inaudible, the old man gradually developed fire until finally in a voice trembling with emotion he shouted: "Rather than see the young manhood and womanhood of this nation degenerate into whisky guzzling, beer-swilling disciples of Satan, I would have this proud country for which I have sacrificed so much sink under the waves forever. Well, tho I detest bloodshed, even advising the workers against strikes lest some innocent person might get injured, I warn all concerned, and the liquor forces in particular, that I will raise the banner of revolt and lead the embattled forces of prohibition in another civil war to attest the truth of the immortal Lincolnian axiom that 'this country cannot exist half drunk and half sober.'" Gompers carried a bottle of milk in his hip pocket, from which he was given an occasional sip by Chester M. Wright, former editor of the New York Call.

Thru Railway Service Started Russia-Estonia

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—The Russo-Estonian-Latvian Railway conference recently held at Leningrad, resulted in the signing of an agreement regarding the mutual use of cars, a direct Russo-Estonian-Latvian thru service, the transport of passengers and goods without changing trains, and also for establishing regular railway conferences and bureaus. These measures went into effect on the first of April. Many of the articles of the agreement, such as the mutual use of cars, are innovations in European railway circles.

The next conference will be held July first, at Riga. The question of the conclusion of a general railway concession will be discussed.